

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

[No. 2115.]

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other
purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State
Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1 | \$25,000 |
| 2 | 10,000 |
| 3 | 5,000 |
| 4 | 2,000 |
| 5 | 1,000 |

And a very considerable number of inferior
prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

The tickets at Eight Dollars each, for
sale at R. GRAY'S book-store, Alexandria.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality
CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing
a house. To one of good character liberal
wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-
ter.

Sept. 9.

PROFILES, CUT AND FRAMED,

AND
PROFILE LIKENESS'S
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS.

NEXT door to Mr. J. ROBINSON'S Store on
King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian
Queen Tavern.

January 13.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

3 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,
15 casks Rice,
125 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
10 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spirituos Liguors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
1 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
10 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
sale on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
usual terms.

GREEN COFFEE

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

For Sale by

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS.

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-
rels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beans, and Winter Peas,
in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes
March 9.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.
cholla, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO REAT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. E.
gerald, situated on Water-street, having every
convenience to accommodate a genteel fam-
ily. Immediate possession may be had. Ap-
ply as above.

January 12.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,
containing two pair of Stones and the
necessary machinery for manufacturing flour;
also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a
Saw Mill, all in complete order. This prop-
erty is very convenient to Alexandria, and
situated in a most excellent neighborhood for
wheat and for retailing goods. For the a-
mount of the purchase, wet and dry goods
would be taken for a considerable part or per-
haps all, or some Alexandria property would
be taken for a part. For further particulars
enquire of the PAINTER.

February 10.

AT a general assembly of the state of Con-
necticut, held at New-Haven, on the second
Thursday of October, A. D. 1807—Upon the
petition of Simon Loomis, of East Windsor,
in Hartford county, shewing to this assembly
that by means of various misfortunes he is re-
duced to poverty, praying for an act of insolv-
ency; and that some of his creditors are re-
sident in the states of New-York, Virginia and
Georgia, as per memorial on file dated the
21st day of September, A. D. 1807—

Resolved by this Assembly, That said peti-
tion be continued to the session of this assem-
bly to be holden in Hartford, in May next,
and that notice of the pendency thereof be ad-
vertised in some of the newspapers published
in the city of New-York, Alexandria in Vir-
ginia, and Savannah in Georgia, three weeks,
at least six weeks before said session; which
shall be good and sufficient notice to the cre-
ditors in the said states of the pendency of said
petition.

A true copy of record.

Examined by

Samuel Willy's, Sec'y.

March 3.

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after hav-
ing struck several times his overseer,
ran away from Nolley-Hall farm, opposite
Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY,
between 21 and 22 years of age: he is well
made, stout and strong: his skin very black,
eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips ex-
tremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice
weak and boyish; he is also slow and surly in
answering questions; had on when he went
off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in dif-
ferent parts, with pastaloons of country cloth,
and a blue great coat. Any person who will
secure said negro, so that his owner may get
him again, shall be adequately rewarded by
making application to the subscriber, man-
ager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 3

The partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of Craik and Washington, in this day
dissolved by mutual consent—all persons in-
debted to them are requested to make im-
mediate payment to Mr. James Craik, who is au-
thorized to settle the concerns of the said firm.

James Craik,
Wm. Washington.

March 5.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle his
accounts previous to the partnership, requests
all persons indebted to him to make im-
mediate payment to Mr. James G. Ladd, who is au-
thorized to attend to the settlement thereof.

James Craik.

March 5.

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from
Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
4 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
3 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. Maria about shales
100 sides Soft Lard of extra fine qual-
ity
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-
ton. For freight or passage apply to
John G. Ladd.

December 31.

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Dwyer
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
3 bbls. COFFEE
30 bbls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tully,

24 bbls. and 2 hds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, COFFEE in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.

For sale at above.

Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of
chancery for the Richmond district, pro-
nounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chap-
man, widow of Carr Chapman, deceased,
and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter
of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sa-
rah Chapman, her guardian, were appel-
lants; and Thompson and Veitch were ap-
pelles, I shall, on the first Monday in April
next, before the court house of Prince Wil-
liam county, sell to the highest bidder, for
ready money, or on a credit of 6, 12 & 18
months,

A Tract of Land.

IN the same county, which was granted to
Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and
release from William Tople for 694 acres,
bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June,
1774.

Also, one other tract of Land,

in the same county, which was conveyed to
the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease
and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife,
and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 80 acres,
more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th
days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of
Land, which was conveyed to the said Chap-
man by deeds of lease and release from Jesse
Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and
his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing
date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784, all
of which deeds are now of record in the coun-
ty court of Prince William. And also, all
the other estate, right, title, claim and pos-
session which Carr Chapman, on the 30th
November, 1797, had of and in to the land
and real estate whereof his father or any of
his ancestors had died, seized or possessed.
The above description is taken from the mort-
gage deed executed by Carr Chapman to
Thompson & Veitch on the 20th November,
1797, and now recorded in Prince William
court, under which the property is sold. It
is understood that the three tracts of land have
been united into one which adjoins the town of
Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house &
some wood. The general rights described
will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth
part of the reversion of all the lower land of
Susanna Gwinett, and one fourth part of the
reversion of all the land devised by Thomas
Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death
of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth.
Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts.

March 5

Printing in all its various branches,
handily executed at this office.

FOR BOSTON.

The Schooner.

PRESIDENT.

Freight &c. will be taken on
application to capt. Hyatt's
on board, or
John G. Ladd.

March 10.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue
Store.

A likely Young Negro Girl a-
bout 15 years of age.

R. G. Marsteller.

March 10.

FOR SALE.

A GROUND Rent of 14. per annum
on Prince-street.
Do. of 20. on King-street.
Do. of 8. on Water-street.
One share in the Theatre.

WANTED.

A few shares of the Bank of Potomac.

Wm. Groverman.

March 10.

WHEREAS FRANCIS WISE, hath by
his petition in writing, applied to the
honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the
assistant judges of the circuit court of the
District of Columbia, to be admitted to the be-
nefit of the act of Congress for the relief of
insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid,
and has stated therein that he is in actual con-
finement in the jail bounds of Alexandria coun-
ty at the suit of William H. Lyles, administrator
of E. M. Lyles, deceased, and being un-
able to discharge the said claims with others a-
gainst him, has offered to deliver up to the use
of his creditors, all his property, real, personal
and mixed. Notice is therefore given to the
creditors of the said Francis Wise, that on
Wednesday the 16th day of the present month
between the hours of nine and three o'clock of
the same day, at the court house in Alexandria
the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admin-
istered to the said Francis Wise, and a
trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of
congress, unless cause be then & there shown
to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitz-
hugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit
court of the District of Columbia, this 10th day
of March 1864.

G. Denckle, C. C.

March 10.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and
20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a su-
perior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 15th of November
next.

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For
terms apply to Col. George Denckle, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss.

City of Washington, Oct. 22.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to-
gether, four acres of LAND, contain-
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres
each, most eligibly situated without the terri-
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-
street, and bounding east and west on Fay-
ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

Ms. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the
Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising
Office, and will continue them as heretofore.
Mr. Gannett begs the parents who have
children to be instructed, will please to send
them as soon as possible, so as to give them
an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as
he intends to have an Exhibition at the con-
clusion of his school for their amusement,
which will serve to create enthusiasm.

THE NORTH AMERICAN.

THE time has at length arrived when the French revolution was to envelop those countries where despotism triumphed in the name of civilization: the European nations laboring under the yoke of ancient feudalism, received the conquering armies with open arms, or maintained a feeble and wavering opposition, but France herself, unable to obtain entire possession of her civil and political rights could not of course bestow those rights upon others, and the whole continent remains under a military despotism, though a thousand degrees removed from that barbarism into which they had all nearly plunged by the abuse of liberty, is but one from its former bondage, by the superior skill and judgment of a ruler born in indigence, and taught by opposition.

One people only, among the European nations, they who received the first efforts of the revolution with the most complaisant eye, because they enjoyed a government already popular, and they alone, who, sensible of the advantage of this government, and the oversteps of their neighbors, are willing to make a sacrifice of their blood and treasure, withstand the torrent.

We, the remote and peaceful inhabitants of this newly discovered continent, are the only civilized people who have yet had no share in the contest.

The new made monarch however, mistaking success for justice, has long lost sight of that cause which was just, and laid the foundation of his success in the people, and provoked at that security which the sea affords, he only remaining check to his arms, attempts to govern even the element by his decree.

The power which unites all the navies of the world, and might listen with indifference to such mandates, forgetting too, the rights of others, lancing her retarding ordinance, and each has the perfidiousness to declare, *America shall have no trade or intercourse with the other.*

Unprepared as we are, either of these powers are fully competent to enforce their unjust laws upon us, and we have voluntarily blockaded ourselves in our own ports, as if disposed tacitly to submit to all without an appearance of force.

The novelty of those decrees and ordinances, more than the boldness of them, seem to have plunged us into a perfect stupor, a state of torpidity; the boldest statesman of the present day, contents himself with asking his neighbor when and how it will end? whilst the greater number beg his patience, until one or the other of the contending parties is vanquished, and then, why then according to these politicians, *America may have peace at the hands of the conqueror.*

Are we really to prepare ourselves for such an event, is this the meaning and import of our resignation.

Good people cannot be serious in bestowing praises on those who have invented a retreating policy to the American nation, which ever heretofore advanced. The same claim of gratitude might be made by that man who dug a pit at his neighbors door or suffered others to do it and then very officiously locked him in to prevent accidents.

It is not possible that our politicians speak the language of the American people. It is not possible that a civilized nation, which has tasted the sweets of independence, can long submit to be deprived of the advantages of trade and intercourse with the rest of the world, by the forces, much less by the frowns of any one quarter of the globe.

If France and England were united in sentiment as completely as they are in actions, or made their present warfare against us jointly, I am a stranger to the character and abilities of my country and countrymen, if they would not defend themselves effectually against the hostile armies, and make way through the blockading fleets, or magnanimously die in the attempt.

Every blessing must be earned according to the decrees of Heaven, and in this we must lay down life to find it according to the language of the sacred text, and when driven to the brink of the pit, it is more noble to jump into it, than to be forced there by the enemy, says the immortal Shakspeare.

It is time, therefore, to shake off the habits of ease and luxury, and remembering what our fathers did for us, show by imitating them, that we possess nothing but what we deserve.

That rank among the nations which was obtained for us by the blood of so many patriots, is not to be prostrated at the feet of a foreign dictator, without a struggle, without another example worthy the imitation of our children.

What terms, what trade, what peace, should we obtain from either of the belligerents by supplication, if either of them had yielded? Nothing could compensate such gigantic exactions, such sacrifices of men and money as they shall have made, less than all; our cattle, our corn must go, to feed the hungry mercenary; our houses and homes must be stripped to satiate the needy satellite of despotism; to crown all, ages of slavery would extinguish the remembrance of all the honor bought for and bequeathed us.

The longer we put off the trial of our

strength, the more enemies we shall have to contend with—another year, and one of the contending powers may have triumphed, the continent and the islands of Europe may know but one master, a sea and lands devoted to his ambition only.

A country there was which enjoyed a free government, and situated between the great powers of the European continent, sunk because of its blindness and lethargy—not that they yielded rights so dear, as cowards; the most noble blood of Switzerland was shed on the remains of their freedom and independence, but instead of making a stand when first insulted, they forbore resentment until their enemy had dispatched or reduced their neighbors, and had little on hand but their subjugation.

Let the fate of this meritorious people, the only one which, in its industry and integrity, deserves to be imitated amongst the moderns, be ever present to our minds. They were free, and they were innocent, but the spoiler came, and their plains were ravaged, their dwellings ransacked, and they lost even the semblance of self government.

From the national spirit and enterprise, of the settlers of this continent and from the remote situation in which it is placed from the seat of ambition and intrigue, tyranny was opposed and held in awe at the earliest period of our history. When there were but a handful of Americans here, they still maintained the freest institutions, and forced the government which protected them to allow the mildest laws on earth, and when scarcely arrived at maturity the states nobly shook off every badge of dependence, never I trust to lift them more.

North America may now display herself in a manner becoming her former fame and the government the freemen of this continent have of choice adopted. The republic which has long been the asylum of the persecuted European, may turn towards her European oppressors, and say thus far have ye gone, go no farther at your peril.

The part the republic has to perform is not, however, that of a bully or gladiator, and we have studied too well the basis on which our own rights and the rights of humanity are founded; it is in the first instance our duty to offer our mediation between the parties, and if possible procure a general peace in which the rights of each, and our rights, are established.

Though we have no crowns nor mitres, though we have no armies on the borders of the belligerent countries, nor fleets at sea, we are able to judge between them, a people whose government is founded on the respect due to the rights of individuals, will not betray the confidence of nations, and we have an interest not only that those nations should remain independent of each other, but that their several rights should be mutually maintained and respected.

If they will neither accept our calumet, if they are deaf to the voice of humanity, and will not bury their bloody animosities at our invitation—let us call on them, to be just to us, and repeal those decrees which perplex & harass us, or accept the tomahawk.

All the inconveniences, and distresses we have suffered during the present war, if united, would not balance the decree of Bonaparte issued from Berlin the 11th of November, 1806, by which his enemies' ports are blockaded, not by force, but by command—antecedent to that date, we had boldly resisted the attempt to blockade a single port on either side, except by force; and every offence or insult, yet unpunished, can only be traced to that time.

If France will not rescind this decree, for our amity, let him be told that his obstinacy will be the price of our resistance; unimpaired of his eminence as well as of his boasted legions, we will shut out Bonaparte himself, and trade where and with whom we please.

But if he will, like another Alexander after the conquest of Thebes, treat us as the Athenians were treated by the Macedonians, if he will yield to our fair demands we will maintain our trade with France at the risk of our lives—we will turn to England, and if she will not follow his example and rescind her ordinances, we will renounce all kind of intercourse with her, and send our privateers on her own coasts.

Should any American be faint hearted enough, to doubt of this policy, let him remember the part we have taken in former wars.

In that of 1756, when young and containing less than three millions of people, and little or no spare capital, we were united with England against France, the latter was obliged to sue for peace, so in the war of 1776 when not half as populous and wealthy as now. America turned the scale in favor of France, and England was obliged to sue in her turn.

But I repeat it, and it ought to be enough for Americans to know, that if we should become the common enemy of both powers, and England and France were to make a common cause against us, by their joint refusal to do us justice, we never should regret the event; if we set out like men in whom an approving conscience is better than life itself, and consider all the world enemies in war, in peace friends.

My advice, therefore, is to dispatch immediately three of our most respectable fellow citizens, of known patriotism and talents, to

France, with full powers to mediate or negotiate, and principles just laid down with an intension that on no pretence and pretext they remain a month, amongst our enemies, but return, if alive, by the frigates which carry them, successful or unsuccessful.

THE SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON.

From the New-York Evening Post.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

There are certain subjects, which ought to be the topics of universal and unceasing consideration, jealousy and reprobation, most especially in such a government as this. Every man of property, of reflection, and of course every real patriot of all parties, must view them with horror and the most lively apprehension—As it respects this subject, we are all alike interested. We are all on the same bottom. I allude to—*Foreign influence—Foreign bribery and corruption—National or governmental partiality for one foreign state against another—Inordinate party spirit—Specious, but fraudulent innovations upon the constitution—And certain internal and political combinations or associations.*

As upon these several heads, it is impossible for me to express my sentiments, in so nervous, elegant and sententious language as the great and good Washington, I shall avail myself of his opinions on them, by a few and concise extracts as their importance will admit, from his inestimable *farwell address to the people of the United States.*

Every doctrinal section in this little political treatise, (if observed) is worth millions of pounds to the United States. It should be in every spelling book—taught in every school, and other seminaries of learning—inframed in every house—hung up in every public hall, read by every class of citizens, at regular and stated periods—printed in every newspaper by parts, year in and year out—it should be entailed upon the breasts of all our statesmen, as an indispensable badge of office. Then indeed, Mr. Smilie and Mammy Sloan, and some others of our noblesse, however destitute within, would at least have virtue, good sense, and real patriotism on the outside of their breasts.

Upon the subject of *foreign influence*, President Washington writes thus:

“As avenues to foreign influence, in innumerable ways, such attachments (meaning partial attachments to a foreign nation) are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or sway the public councils. Such an attachment of a small or weak state, toward a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.”

How admirably every sentence hits our administration, and some of its blind adherents, in the teeth!!

“Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience, prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican governments, &c. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate, to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second the arts of influence on the other. *Real patriots*, who may resist the intrigues of the favorites, are liable to become suspected, and injurious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests, &c. &c. Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?” &c.

“If I may flatter myself that these counsels may be productive of some partial benefit, or some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit; to warn against the mischief of foreign intrigue; to guard against the impetuosity of pretended patriotism; their hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude, for the welfare, by which they have been dictated.”

It appears from other remarks, our deceased friend apprehended his monitions would be disregarded; and his fears on all these subjects, be fatally realized.

How distressing must it be to the real patriots of all parties (for I have the charity to believe there are such of all parties) to find that, not only one but every one, of the evils against which he warned us, have become realized in the short period of but eight years!!! For he died on the 14th of Dec. 1799.

French intrigue and influence has taken hold of some of the principals in the administration of the union—foreign bribery and corruption has embraced numbers of our people high in office, and there is almost self-evident reason to believe there are many more who have participated in these foul deeds, as yet undiscovered.

In a very numerous class of uninformed & deceived citizens, there prevailed high toned partiality for the French; and what is worse, the same indignant and destructive affection predominates in some, if not all the higher orders of our placement. This, as general Washington states, has been with others, one cause of French predominance in our councils; and of the insufferable hauteur and

commanding influence of Bonaparte; and of his last most unprincipled and audacious decree.

Innovations upon our excellent civil code, have been essayed and succeeded. The stability of states was repealed in order to give an opportunity to them to cheat their creditors. I have a pride in reflecting, that with one other of the legislature, I gave my negative to this unjust repeal. On this subject Mr. Jay had written an unanswerable treatise. The attempt that is now again made upon the judiciary of the United States, is the most insidious, wicked and deadly thrust, that could be made at the vitals of our charter, and the security and independence of individual citizens, both for life and property. When the spirit shall create, and rule the judges of a land, then will be an end of the liberty of speech, and of the press. Then we soon shall behold the establishment of jacobin courts—Robespierres and Dantons, &c. will preside on the seat of justice—death and proscription become familiar in the land—accusation (as in France) will be but another name for condemnation, and the point of a finger the signal for destruction. Alas! for the Long-Island Farmer. Thus then I have so far proceeded, in parts, to show that Washington's advice have been disrespected, and his forebodings of these evils, already completely accomplished, or fast accomplishing.

Ruler of the universe! “Is there not some chosen curse, Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven, Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man, Who'd owe their greatness to their country's ruin!”

Having gone to the usual length of a newspaper essay, I shall leave for future discussion the other subjects stated in our introduction: for let my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I ever forget, or forsake, the peridious enemies of the people, of the constitution, and of the country.

Yours, &c.

A LONG-ISLAND FARMER.

From the Providence Gazette.

NATURAL HISTORY.—On the 13th of March last, the inhabitants of Peremeschew, in the canton of Wéreja, in Russia, were alarmed by an uncommon loud clap of thunder; and some men in the fields observed a large black stone fall at the distance of 40 paces from them, which penetrated a considerable depth beneath the snow. It was dug up and found to be of an oblong square figure, of black color resembling cast iron, very smooth throughout, resembling a coffin on one side and weighing about 160 pounds. This stone has been forwarded by count Kouchobet to the academy of sciences at St. Petersburg.

There are two methods of solving these phenomena. The first is on the supposition, that some sudden volcanic eruption discharged these stones in the neighborhood of the places where they were found—as formerly happened at Panacura, and at Gonapi. There the stones were discharged from fissures in the earth, where volcanoes were not known to exist. 2dly, stones have frequently been formed in the atmosphere, which on a chemical analysis have proved to be compounded of sulphur, nitre, and such mud as is always found to settle at the bottom of rain water. On this principle there is no difficulty in accounting for the formation of *evil stones*—for it is a known fact, that the atmosphere always contains sulphur and nitre—and from the circumstance that a muddy substance is always found to settle at the bottom of rain water, there is reason to conclude that the exhalations from the earth carry up inconceivable small particles of terrene matter. These ingredients require nothing but fire to convert them very suddenly into a hard stone, similar to those found in Connecticut, as any one may perceive by experiment. Therefore we conclude, that as there was fire present when those stones were discovered, they were generated by that fire from the materials in the atmosphere, and discharged in different directions, by explosions occasioned by the powerful agency of the electric fluid.

The persons composing the Russian embassy to China, have discovered a dead Mammoth in the deserts of Siberia, which did not appear to have died long before they found it, as the skin was entire, and the hair remained on it. From this circumstance it is concluded that the Mammoth still exists somewhere between Siberia and the mouth of the Tongouse Tartars.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,
FOR SALE BY
Callett and Phipps.

January 11.

Potomac Bank Seven

CASH given for a few Shares

William Rindes

March 16

Alexandria Daily Advertiser
FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1844.
Special advice of the embargo
was about the 8th Feb. So
the vessels which left the city
been sent back by the gun
boats.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser
RESIDENTS OF ALEXANDRIA;
CITIZENS,

Effects of the Embargo
on the city have been felt by nearly
all the legislative interpo-
nents, and only authority com-
ing from this district.

It is now known
that the pressure of Maryland, at the
signature of a law suspending all ex-
istence of the embargo;
Virginia also, at their last
law giving a right to rep-
resentatives taken in ex-
ercise of the citizens of
this district in great measure
pending ruin. This district
by those two states, and in
habit of a constant in-
crease, as individuals and com-
munes all important that
comes in the operation.
recovery of debts;—further
the pecuniary embarrass-
ment of the Union, are greater than
therefore has a claim at
the Congress of the United
States the same relief to be exte-
nded to the citizens of the adjacent
States. Our remedies begin already
to be examples of the remis-
sion not affording the same re-
lief as states have done.
We have merely dropped the
view of suggesting to my
district, the propriety
of petitioning congre-
ss that honorable body
to early consideration.

Alexandria, March 10, 1844.

An example of the influence
of the embargo is to be found in a
graph, which Thoreau sent only

“The number of Ame-
ricans retained in the British navy
and four thousand; whilst
men employed in our own
navy in 1843.”

If so many as between three
of our men are detained
why have we hesitated to
rescind? Why has so little
been done in a defensive
war? We officially told that the
in short are only “1425
our own navy,” under such
circumstances.

I am not accustomed to
improvements without a
statement is so enormous
that could change the or-
der of the misstate

Affairs with England
Tuesday last, we gave a
lecture, the last number
subject, from A. B. the
London Morning Chroni-
cle, on turning over the
following supplement
the same pen.

To the Editor of the

In sending these I
not my intention to re-
fence; but it appears pro-
of you to take notice,
at letter, and, indeed
our paper, I had not
resident to the congre-
though it had been I
had read it, there
I should have adverted
and at all in the st
very of an it which
justified a notice of
republican and numer-
me forget, and the p
Jefferson” was the pu-
reign, and of a cover
Great Britain; of a
dressing the represe-
who thought their in-
and who were in imp-
ceiving the answer a
subject.

It is not only inju-
even unfair to Minn-
an important and cri-
before their ambassa

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

Official advice of the embargo reached N. Orleans, about the 8th Feb. Several outward bound vessels which left the city the 2d Feb. had been sent back by the gun boats at the mouth.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

INHABITANTS OF ALEXANDRIA.

The effects of the Embargo are known, and felt by nearly all of you. The legislative interposition of Congress is the only authority competent to grant relief in this district.

I presume it is now known to you, that the legislature of Maryland, at their late session, passed a law suspending all executions during the existence of the embargo: the legislature of Virginia also, at their last session, with a view of extending relief to her citizens, passed a law giving a right to replevin for twelve months property taken in execution—whereas many of the citizens of those states are preserved in great measure from till then, an impending ruin. This district being surrounded by those two states, and its inhabitants in the habit of a constant intercourse with them, as individuals and commercial men, it becomes all important that there should be a uniformity in the operation of the laws for the recovery of debts;—further it is believed that the pecuniary embarrassments of no part of the Union, are greater than this district, and therefore has a claim at this trying crisis, on the Congress of the United States, at least, for the same relief to be extended to them, as to the citizens of the adjacent States.

Our vendue begins already to afford melancholy examples of the remissness of Congress in not affording the same relief, as many of the states have done.

I have merely dropped these few hints, with a view of suggesting to my fellow citizens of this district, the propriety of holding meetings and petitioning Congress on the subject, in case that honorable body should not take it into early consideration.

MERCATOR.

Alexandria, March 10, 1808.

An example of the influence of the democratic party is to be found in the following paragraph, which I have seen only yesterday.

"The number of American seamen now detained in the British navy is between three and four thousand; whilst the number of seamen employed in our own navy altogether is but 1425."

(N. Y. paper.)

If so many as between three and four thousand of our seamen are detained in the British navy, why have we hesitated so long to avenge their wrongs? Why has so little been done to place the country in a defensive posture? Why are not we officially told that the case is so? Why in short are only 1425 seamen employed in our own navy, under such alarming circumstances?

I am not accustomed to view the repetition of improvements without indignation: but the statement is so enormously false, that if any thing could change the object of the feeling, it would be withdrawn in order to be placed upon the authors of the misstatement.

Balt. N. American.

Affairs with England.—In our paper of Tuesday last, we gave, as the author then asserted, the last number of this interesting subject, from A. B. the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle. We find, however, on turning over the files of that paper, the following supplementary observations from the same pen.

(Comm. Advertiser.)

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

In sending these few lines to you, it is not my intention to renew my correspondence; but it appears proper that I should ask of you to take notice, that when I wrote the last letter, and, indeed, when it appeared in your paper, I had not seen the speech of the President to the Congress of the United States, though it had been published in London. I had read it, there are parts of it to which I should have adverted, but with great reserve and at all in the style of several animadversions, on it which are in circulation, the justness of which it is not my intention to consider. The simple forms of a republic and government would not have made me forget, that the paper signed "Thomas Jefferson" was the public speech of a sovereign, and of a sovereign still in amity with Great Britain; of a sovereign, besides, addressing the representatives of his people, who thought their independence questioned, and who were in impatient expectation of receiving the answer of Great Britain on the subject.

It is not only injurious to the country, but even unfair to Ministers who are engaged in an important and critical negotiation, to run before their ambassador and their dispatches,

with the language of intemperance and reproach. It would, no doubt, be very desirable, that the councils of other States should view all the transactions of England with English eyes and English feelings; but that is not to be expected at any time, least of all in the present moment, when here remains but one nation to complete the confederacy of the world.

I do not mean that the English Press should be silent, or should hold back the language of truth; but there is a measure to be observed on such occasions, and which, in many instances, has been overstepped.

I think it should be left to the administration of our own government, in the dignified language of state representations, to question the acts of another government, where they appear to be unfriendly, or unjust, instead of harsh and violent invectives, written without due information, and written in a style which, in a manner, identifies the authors with the administration which they profess to serve and to support.

It may be asked, how anonymous publications can affect the temper of a foreign government or people? The best answer is, to recollect how we ourselves are affected by the *Traites* in the *Moniteur*.—We think ourselves at liberty, and, in my opinion, rightly, to impute them to the French government; and the inhabitants of other countries, who know the present state of the British press, will draw the same conclusion.

All I mean by these observations is, to recommend some forbearance in the manner of some of these compositions, and to explain why I, myself, forbear from adding any thing to what is contained in my former correspondence.

I have not sufficient materials before me for any public criticism upon the important state paper of America. If peace is happily preserved, and harmony restored, it will be pleasant to those who have no intemperate language to regret or to retract; and if the peace is unjustly broken, it will then be patriotism to expose that injustice, to support the councils, and to assist the arms of our country.

A. B.

The Editor feels it to be his duty to declare, that the fifth letter of A. B. was in his hands, and indeed has been announced some days before the arrival in England of Mr. President Jefferson's Speech.

At the same time he begs leave to say that in consequence of the numerous and repeated inquiries at his office for the numbers of the *Morning Chronicle* containing the letters of A. B. he has thought it would be an acceptable service to the public, both of the United Kingdom and United States, to collect them in the form of a pamphlet, which will be ready for publication, by Mr. Ridgway, in a few days.

The following extract from a Liverpool Price Current will serve to show the immense amount of American produce exported from this country to one single port only in the island of Great Britain and principally in American bottoms.

Extract from a Liverpool Price Current, of Jan. 2, 1808.

We annex as usual at the close of the year, a general statement of the imports and stock of the articles we treat of in our weekly circulars.

Imported into Liverpool from 1st of Jan. to 31st Dec. 1807 inclusive, 197,346 bales of cotton, of which 148,756 were from the U. S. of America; viz.:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| From Charleston, | 44,729 |
| Savannah, | 36,582 |
| N. Orleans, | 27,603 |
| other ports in America | 84,836 |
| Pot and Pearl ashes, | 14,958 bbls. |
| Tobacco, | 5,758 hhds. |
| Rice, | 8,614 casks |
| Tar, | 25,050 bbls. |
| Turpentine, | 19,424 do. |
| American Wheat, | 675,000 bush. |
| Do Flour, | 134,765 bbls. |

The importation of cotton exceeds last year by 24,798 bags. It will be remembered that of American cotton there is an excess of 45,460 bales while of Brazil there is a deficiency of 23,657. The ratio of our supplies from America, until the last three months, shewed a much greater excess over last years importation, but owing to the political differences between the two countries, they have fallen off within that period, so that the supplies prove much less than there appeared reason to expect.

From the above the farmers may form some idea of what proportion of the produce they used to raise, found its way to foreign markets; but which is now locked up by the Embargo, and the key carefully concealed.—It will also explain to them why their wheat that would sell six months ago for two dollars a bushel, is now only worth about fifty cents and no sales at that, nor no prospect of being better at present. Glorious times. Times I think that will "try mens souls" and their purses too.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

The Prince of Peace the favorite of the Queen of Spain, is the richest subject in Europe, being worth upwards of one hundred millions of dollars.

London paper.

From Washington Feb. 29.

It is curious enough to observe the speculations going on at New York and other distant places, on the supposition that the embargo is to be soon repealed. Unfortunately every day seems to strengthen the probability of its long continuance. The supporters of administration strenuously adhere to the measure in the house, and appear determined out of the house to cling to it with the gripe of death. The debate to day on the supplementary embargo law, possessed considerable interest. Mr. Livermore delivered a speech in support of the commerce of this country, replete with sound sense and manly argument. In the course of his observations he showed the indissoluble connexion between commerce and agriculture, insisted that even a Virginia planter without the conveniences afforded by commerce, would be little better than a Kamakadale or an Osage Indian.

Almost every day furnishes additional proof of the hostility of the slave states, towards the navigating interest of the north. This is exemplified by the burthenome and needless restrictions imposed on fishermen; by stopping all trade between the people of our northern frontier and that of Canada; and above all by the embargo, which strikes at the root of all our commerce, and seems calculated eventually to accomplish the object so long cherished by Virginia patriots, the complete annihilation of American shipping. This would, in a considerable degree tend to assimilate the people of the north to the condition of the lower classes of white people in the slave states, a condition little better than that of the peasants of Poland and Germany, though it has been impudently styled the proper state of God's chosen people.

PORTUGUESE ROYAL FAMILY.

The royal family lately emigrating to the Brazil, is composed of eleven persons, viz:

The queen mother, aged 74—she is in sane. The prince regent (of Brazil) aged 40—his princess, Charlotte Joachim, infant of Spain, aged 33—six of their children, the oldest 15, the youngest 3 years old—and two sisters to the old queen, one aged 61, the other 71 years.

Dr. Gall, who went from England to Paris, was presented to the society of Medicine, where his opinions have undergone a very severe examination. The Classes of the Sciences in the institute have named a Commission of eight Members to examine his system of *Cranology*. It is added that the skull of an assassin who was condemned to suffer death, being presented to him, though entirely ignorant of the circumstance the Doctor declared that the skull bore the character of a murderer.

N. Y. paper.

THE HUMAN HEART.

The heart, in one hour, beats 3600 time, discharges 7200 ounces of blood; and conveys through it the whole mass of blood in the body not less than 25 times. In the space of four and twenty hours, the whole blood in the body circulates 600 times through the heart.

In the *Athenaeum* of 1807, a literary and miscellaneous Magazine, published monthly in London, is observed the following paragraph:

"THONWALDEN, a Swedish sculptor, is engaged at Rome upon a Colossal Statue of Liberty, for the United States of America to be erected at Washington."

REWBEL, one of the ex-directors of the late French government, died at Colmar, on the Upper Rhine, on the 23d Nov. last.

Married, in Richford, (Vermont) Mr. Samuel Rogers, aged seventy eight, to Miss Elfrida Jones, aged fifteen. She has become a grandmother to a girl two days younger than herself.

BENEVOLENCE.

Happy is that man who is free from envy, who rejoices in his neighbor's prosperity; being content with his own condition and delighted at the good fortune of those around him. His eyes moisten at the tale of sorrow, his sympathetic breast beats in unison with the sufferer, and from his little store bestows a generous mite to the children of poverty. Enjoyment attend him through the various walks of life, and the ills of misfortune rest lightly on his head. The morsel which he eats is sweet and nourishing; the water which he drinks

is cool and refreshing; and the straw which supports his weary limbs, soothes him in soft forgetfulness. When he visits his neighbor in trouble, such benignity appears in his countenance that the eye of sorrow wears a smile, and the distressed breast ceases to heave a sigh. Like a minister of peace he is received among them, and his words prove the oil of consolation. How large and how extensive will be his felicity! Surely he, above the rest of his fellow mortals, partakes of heaven here below—of bliss, which none but the virtuous ever claim.

The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Control render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the *Alexandria Advertiser*, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.

March 11.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

3d March, 1808.

ORDERED, That Andrew Jamieson, Guy Atkinson, and Dennis Ramsay, be appointed commissioners, to superintend an election to be held at the council chamber, on Monday the 14th day of the present month, for the purpose of electing a member of the common council for the second ward, in the place of Cuthbert Powell, elected Mayor.

Test,

JAMES M. MREA, c. c.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the subscriber of *Alexandria* county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. Samuel Craig, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1808.

John G. Ladd.

Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10.

co6w

Wanted to Purchase or Hire, A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age, Apply to the

PRINTER.

March 10.

law2m.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt, Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality, Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hoop & Co.

January 30.

coif

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. MOORE,

Jan. 15.

law.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Occaquon, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorised to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 19.

2a.74w

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, fully celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hamilton's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the feet and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Broad-street, Philadelphia

Profr. Lister's Medicine for the Cure of the Gout.

I comply with your request, in stating my opinion of *Hamilton's Elixir*. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On this account I do not hesitate to recommend *Hamilton's Elixir* as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, whooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping-cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published, the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of showing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 3 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, tailor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of; but was perfectly cured by one dose of *Hamilton's Worm Lozenges*, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your *Worm Lozenges* recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly; it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO, I have

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laity remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service; and

will gradually destroy the health and vigor. Although these have been published to cure the GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS, which are celebrated throughout the Europe, an authentic and well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgeley, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq., one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq., Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in a severe manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 23d, 1806.
Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead-Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, I found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Joseph Deane and Zachariah Gardner, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by Daniel M'Carty, for a part of the Mount Air tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing; as the said Daniel M'Carty could have no title in any part of the Land until a general division of the estate of the late Daniel M'Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

March 8 dlm.

A great Bargain.

TO BE SOLD.

An improved Plantation, with immediate possession if required, on Shenandoah river, very pleasantly and advantageously situated for any public business; containing 100 acres, with 30 acres adjoining, whereon is a good merchantable mill on a never-failing stream of spring water, now under rent for this year at 400 dollars. Also, Stock, Horses, Waggon, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Rye, Corn, may be had with the place if wanted. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Edward Marth.

March 9.
N. B. Convenient buildings on the Land, &c. &c.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land. From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Morland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek.
December 9—(15.)

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FARRAR-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE.

An assortment of WINES, QUARS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe & Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc, &c.

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. boat wine bitt
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Napa
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogheads Havana honey

18 do. choice retailing malted
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Bouchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Beaig white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leipor's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's
in bottles and bladders.
Macaba and rape do.
Clover-seed, (Pena warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pepper; ginger, rase and ground; one pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley
London and Philadelphia mustard; salt; starch; fig blue; flint indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and white traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; glass cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real fish battle powder] from F to trifle seal; chewing tobacco; best Havana cigars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; salt shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Bouchong.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Medeira,
Busselos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Anisette, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia,
Cayenne and black pepper, rice and
Ginger, basket salt for table use, pepper,
rice, starch, Ag blue, soap, mould, and
supermarket candles, refined salt,
indigo, alum, copperas, madder, and
spinning cotton, patent shot,
glush and country made gunpowder,
and smoking tobacco, very

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best dilio, wrapping
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally
selected with care, and will be delivered at
the very lowest terms.

PRINTED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at Ven

On every Tuesday

At the Vendue Store, corner of Water street

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will be published in the bills of the day—All which are on limitation, and are established, can be viewed and purchased at the

P. G. Mar

State Lottery,

For the promotion of Liter

purposes, positively com

ON THE

First Tuesday in

Payment of prizes guar

Signature.

HIGHEST P

1 \$2

1 1

2 2

4 4

7 7

And a very considerable

prizes—less than two blue

The tickets at Big

sale at R. GRAY'S book-

HEMP FOR

I HAVE on hand, ten t

CLEAN COUN

to sell for cash, or on a ti

Bryan

December 30

WANT

A middle aged woman

ing a house. To one of

and wages will be given.

Sept. 21

PROFI

CUT AND F

AND

PROFILE LI

BORE IN GOLD L

NEXT door to Mr. B

King-Street, near

Queen Tavern.

January 13.

JAN 13

Choice Cognac

8 hds. West-India

10 qr. casks L. J.

16 casks Rice,

135 Shares Marine Ins

For Sale by

Call

November 19.

JAMES SAN

Offers, or su

25 hogheads Mu

70 bags green Coff

15 hogheads well f

5 pipes Cognac B

12 quarter casks Sh

13 bales Tennessee

And as

A general assentmen

Spiruous Liquors, Te

BRYAN H

HAS FOR

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks I

12 do. particular

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cogn

5 do. 4th proof

5 hds. 3d proof

1 do. first qual

6 do. green cop

2 do. alum

30 do. brown sug

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young

expedite do. hyson ski

and imperial

and green co

and madder

and ground g

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, v

5 kegs salt pe

A quantity of fine

At all times he has

sublyse on hand

articles—all of whic

other terms.